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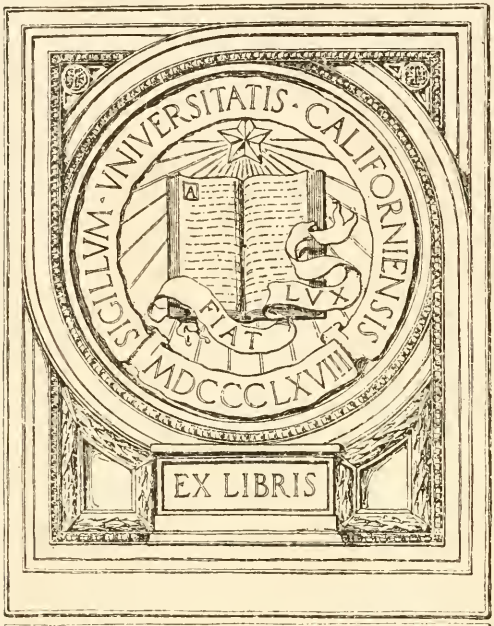
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Translation of YR AMERICAN, A Welsh Pamphlet

By the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw

CINCINNATI, OHIO
PRESS OF JENNINGS AND GRAHAM

THE AMERICAN

WHICH CONTAINS

NOTES OF A JOURNEY FROM THE OHIO VALLEY TO WALES

A VIEW OF THE STATE OF OHIO
A HISTORY OF WELSH SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENQUIRERS
Before the Journey, on the Journey, and in the Country

By

THE REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, A. M.

Minister of the Gospel in Ohio

THE SECOND EDITION

LLANRWST:
PRINTED BY JOHN JONES
1840

NOTICE.

I have disposed of my Book called *"The American"*, to Mr. J. Jones, Printer, Llanrwst, and grant to him all the right and Claim to the same.

B. W. Chidlaw, A. M.
Paddy's Run, Ohio.

Llanrwst Decr. 25, 1839.

THE AMERICAN, &c.

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II. The State of Ohio—Explanation of the word Ohio—Divisions—Population—Nature of the Soil—Products—Coal—Iron—Salt—Stone—Canals—Roads—Climate—Taxes—Government—Colleges and Schools—Religion.

III. Welsh settlements—Paddy's Run—Radnor—Welsh Hills—Columbus—Cincinnati—Owl Creek—Palmyra—Gallia and Jackson—Putnam and Van Wert, in Ohio—Utica—Deerfield—Ffloyd—Steuben—Remsen—New York city, in New York—Pittsburg—Ebensburg and Pottsville, in Pennsylvania.

IV. Instructions as to qualifications necessary in persons who aim to secure a comfortable competence in America—Liverpool—Embarking—Changing Money—Clothes—Food—Conduct at sea—Reaching America—Travelling—Cost.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Welsh pamphlet, a translation of which appears in this Quarterly, contains 48 pp., is 12mo. in size, and bears this title: Yr American | Yr hwn sydd yn cynnwys | Nodau ar Daith o Ddyffryn Ohio i Gymru, | Golwg ar Dalaeth Ohio; | Hanes Sesydliadau Cymreig yn America; | Cyfarwyddiadau i Ymofynwyr | Cyn y Daith, ar y Daith, ac yn y Wlad. | Gan y Parch. B. W. Chidlaw, A. M. | Gweinidog yr Esengyl yn Ohio. | Yr ail argraffiad. | Llanrwst: | Argraffwydd, Gan John Jones. | 1840. | A copy is in the collection of the Society.

The author, Reverend Benjamin Williams Chidlaw, has furnished an account of his own life under the title "The Story of my Life", and other sketches are to be found in the "Biographical Encyclopaedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century, 1876", and in the "Miami University Alumni Catalogue, 1899", p. 14, therefore it follows that the brief account here, is simply a reiteration of what has been previously printed.

He was born July 14, 1811, in Bala, County of Merioneth, North Wales, and accompanied his parents to this country in 1821. He writes that they landed in New York and journeyed from there westward, aiming to settle in Radnor township, Delaware county, Ohio, among friends who had emigrated earlier. They were conveyed by a sloop from New York to Albany; by wagon from Schenectady (across from Albany) to Utica; by a keel-boat from there to Black Rock; and by the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-Water" (the first boat propelled by steam in the waters of Lake Erie) to Sandusky; and by wagon from that point to their place of destination. His father died shortly after their arrival but his mother determined to remain, and purchased land in Radnor township, where she settled with her two small children.

The primary education of Mr. Chidlaw was obtained in the local school, but later he attended the Ohio University at Athens,

Ohio, and subsequently, the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated from there in 1833. During the three years following he studied for the ministry; was ordained a pastor by the Presbytery of Oxford, and soon after became the pastor of the Welsh Congregational church at Glengower, Butler Co. Ohio. In 1838 he was commissioned Missionary by the American Sunday School Union, which post he occupied for fifty-four years. He served as Chaplain of the 39th Regiment, O. V. I. for nearly a year during the Civil War, and later as agent of the Sanitary Commission. He was a Trustee of the Miami University for about thirty years, and a trustee of the Ohio Reform School for Boys, 1866-87. His death occurred July 14, 1892, while revisiting his birthplace.

Mr. Chidlaw returned to his native country in 1836 and remained several years; it was during this sojourn that he prepared the pamphlet "YR AMERICAN" from recollections and a few notes made on that return journey. It has more of the quality of a guide-book than history, and it is apparent that his sole object in writing was to furnish guidance to compatriots emigrating to America.

The Reverend M. O. Evans, pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church of Cincinnati, made a *verbatim* translation at the request of Professor J. E. Bradford, of the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, who having a copy, was curious to know the contents of the little work prepared by an early graduate of that University, who subsequently became an eminent minister of the gospel. Later this interpretation was placed by Prof. Bradford with the Society for publication. For this purpose a greater freedom in expression was desirable as the literal translation made by Mr. Evans was intended only to secure the context of the Welsh pamphlet. The re-modelling, therefore, has been done by me, with the approval of the translator, avoiding any change that would obscure the meaning or intent of the author.

L. Belle Hamlin.

CHAPTER I.

VOYAGE.

It is not easy to conceive the emotions that arise when parting with a beloved family, church and kind congregation, to face a long journey over sea and land. It was with feelings impossible to express that I left, on August 26, 1839, the neighborhood of *Paddy's Run,* and after travelling 20 miles in the company of genial friends, I came to the city of Cincinnati; the road good, but the weather remarkably hot.

In the evening I spoke upon Temperance in the Welsh Chapel; the cause is advancing, and through it many have been saved from the deadly clutch of drunkenness. As I left the Chapel the sound of rejoicing reached me, coming from the house of worship of the Wesleyan Negroes. I entered and my pleasure was great to see a crowd of black people joyously praising God, as they fervently prayed, sang, and rejoiced. I was asked to say a few words, and was led to the rostrum by a black preacher, who, having obtained a little silence, said, *"Come, dear bredren, try to be still, de white broder is going to talk to de sinners."* Beautiful was the scene! To see those black children of Ethiopia enjoying religious liberty as sons of God in the distant western world was profoundly impressive.

In 1808 Cincinnati had less than 5000 inhabitants—now it contains 50,000 persons and is the commercial city of the west. It is situated on the Ohio river, and from its banks one can see large steamboats, some going up to Pittsburgh, a distance of 500 miles; some moving down to New Orleans, 1500 miles; and others to St. Anthony Falls, 1800 miles distant. In the winter four or five hundred thousand fat hogs, weighing from two to three hundred pounds each, are killed and salted, and then sent to the different markets by steamboat. They are fattened mainly with Indian corn and are sold for 2 or 3 pence per pound. This is the farmers' reward for his labors. The houses, built generally

of brick, are beautiful and commodious, the streets straight and wide. There are 30 Chapels, 9 large Schools, 4 Banks, and the Market-houses, 4 in number, hold market every day except Sunday, beginning at daybreak and ending at 9 or 10 in the morning. There are two Colleges, one for physicians and the other for lawyers,—and another is under the supervision of Papists. Besides these there are many other buildings both useful and magnificent. Twenty newspapers, either dailies or weeklies, are printed here. Half a century ago the place was a wilderness, the abode of Indians and wild animals. Great is the change wrought in so short a time! Leaving here August 27, 1839, I travelled in a conveyance 115 miles through a pleasant and fertile country; the farmers were sowing wheat, and the fields of Indian corn had begun to ripen. The towns were pretty numerous and appeared progressive. I reached Columbus, the State Capital, on the bank of the Scioto river, early on the 28th. The inhabitants number 7 or 8 thousand. The Government Sessions are held here. There are Asylums for the blind, dumb, deaf, and insane, large and imposing buildings of brick and hewn stone. Near the city, on the bank of the river, is the State Prison. To glance at this very fine building with its surrounding gardens, one might suppose it to be a gentleman's palace, but observing the iron doors and windows, one soon realises that criminals are confined there. All criminals from the 1,500,000 inhabitants of the State of Ohio are sent to this prison to be punished by hard labor during the term of imprisonment, which may be for one year or for a lifetime, according to the crime committed. At this time there were 445 prisoners in confinement, coming from every county in the State, of all ages, and of every rank in society. The prisoners' work of last year, after paying the prison expenses, netted a profit of 3000 lbs. to the State, and saved the citizens that amount of taxation. In the daytime they all labor—none allowed to speak a word; at night they are in cells with only the Bible for entertainment. Their clothing is of striped material. They are given plenty of wholesome food, but in every other way the life is one of punishment. A minister of the gospel labors among them, preaches on the Sabbaths, conducts family worship daily, and frequently visits them in their cells, and these services, under God's blessing, succeed in drawing tears from many eyes that never

wept before, and in softening many an adamantine heart. Many of the prisoners give satisfactory indications of reform and of the reign of grace in the soul, and it may be said that the gospel which had its trophies of victory in Nero's palace, has its living monuments within the walls of the penitentiary of Ohio.

I preached at night, in the above mentioned city, to a Welsh congregation, and the next day I went to Radnor in Delaware county, where many Welsh people reside and their number is continually increasing. An Association was held here by the Independents,[1] September 1, 1839, which was the first meeting in this place. Only a few preachers were present, namely: Reverends H. R. Pryce of Worthington, S. Howells of Columbus, M. M. Jones (formerly of Edensburg), and Rees Powell. The hearers were numerous and the services "dew-drenched", and we hope of benefit to our fellow-countrymen in this distant land. September 4th, I left Radnor in a conveyance, going through a flat and fertile country, 85 miles, to Sandusky on the shore of Lake Erie. The land here is low and sometimes wet. Much of the level lands, which they call Plains, is naturally treeless. Some of the Plains are 20 miles in circumference and are covered with wild grass, useful both for pasture and hay. The dry plains are ploughed as they are remarkably fertile. I saw one team of three yoke of oxen and two horses ploughing in this locality. After the first ploughing the soil becomes loose like ashes, and is easily handled. On one meadow I counted over a hundred haystacks weighing from two or three tons each, ready for use as fodder for the cattle during the winter. September the 5th, I left the State of Ohio in the steamboat "Erie" for Buffalo, in the State of New York, a distance of 230 miles. About 300 passengers were on board. We had pleasant weather and arrived in Buffalo the next day. Lake Erie is 270 miles long and from 30 to 40 wide, fresh water, and is navigable by vessels of 400 tons, and the number of boats and ships sailing upon it is remarkable. September 6th, I boarded a Rail Road car, and went 15 miles to visit the Niagara Falls, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, where all the waters of the northern lakes roll hurriedly and with unspeakable grandeur over a steep rock, 164 feet in height. This is one of the chief wonders of the American continent, with its roaring waters like an ever-

[1] Now Congregationalists.

lasting "fingerpost", pointing out the magnificence of the works of the infinite Being who placed them there. Having looked at it from above and from below, with my eyes not half satisfied, I left on the Rail-Road for Lockport, and from thence on the canal to Utica.

On this journey I saw a village and country inhabited by a tribe of Indians (the Tuscaroras), civilized and living like their white neighbors. In this village is a chapel and a missionary laboring among them, and the gospel has been of great benefit to them. They were once a famous and numerous tribe, but through wars and drunkenness, they have become few—about 300 in number. I was carried on the canal to Utica, for ten shillings the hundred miles, and this included my provisions. The visit to the Indian village formed the pleasantest part of my trip to Utica, 234 miles which required four days. Many large towns are to be seen on the banks of the canal, and among them is Rochester situated also on the bank of the Genesee river, which is famous for its mills; I counted sixteen and in each of them from 6 to 12 pairs of stones which were grinding wheat to be sent on the canal to New York. In Syracuse are the most extensive salt works in the country. Here I saw many half civilized Indians of the Onondago tribe; they have land near the town; they have rejected the gospel and its messengers, and they do not seem as thriving as others whom I saw. They number over 400 and have a chief called Antioga who is 90 years old. The men wear clothing similar to the white men, but the women and children are in Indian apparel, wearing moccasins on their feet, cloth skirts of calico covered by ornaments of different materials and colors, blankets over their heads and shoulders, and silver ornaments in their ears and on their hands. I counted fifty pieces of silver arranged as a chain around the neck of a boy of five or six years of age. The mothers carry their children, under one year, bound to a board that they may be straight and strong when they grow to manhood. In passing through the town, I saw a number of Indians somewhat unruly through the effects of Alcohol—that enemy of the red, black, and white man, which had its claws upon one Indian, who was being taken away by some more sober. I asked an Indian standing near, who the drunkard was, and he replied, smiling, *"He no Indian now, white man made him drunk."*

In size the Indian resembles the European; he is copper colored, and has long, rough, black hair like horsehair. It is mournful to think of the red dwellers of the extensive forests of the West, who once possessed this land with its fair valleys for hunting grounds, and then consider their present condition. Wars and ardent spirits have preyed upon them until nought but small remnants are now to be seen, and these are vanishing like mist before the intense rays of the sun. Great effort is being made in their behalf by the Missionary Societies, but as with humanity in general, the gospel receives but a cold reception and a rejection of its tender counsels. Their refusal of its free blessings forms a hindrance to the enjoyment of its precious privileges in this world and that to come.

At Utica I saw Martin Van Buren, the president of the United States, on horseback, without a servant following, and looking more like an ordinary farmer than the President over 15,000,000 people. While in Oneida county I spent a pleasant time in the Welsh districts, assisting my brethren at their Anniversaries. Looking at the number of hearers, the commodious houses of worship, and the spirit of the work, I could almost fancy myself in my native land. Having enjoyed their very pleasant fellowship, and partaken liberally of the kindness of the churches, I left on September 26th, going 96 miles on the Railroad to Albany where I was near my journey's end. In the evening I went down the Hudson river, 160 miles, on the steamboat *Dewitt Clinton*, to New York, and next morning, I could see from the boat the city in its magnificence before me. It has 320,000 inhabitants. I preached here to the Americans on Pearl Street, and to the Welsh Independents on Broome Street. I spent a few days in this city and received unusual kindness.

On October 1st I left the American coast on the ship *Columbus* (670 tons), bound for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to face the rough waves. As there was no wind when we started, a steamboat had to tow our vessel down as far as Sandyhook. Many other ships started with us, and among them the famous steamship British Queen, which shot past with the speed of forked lightning. Having reached the great sea, the boat left us; the wind rose; the sails were spread; and old Columbus began to rush through the waves at ten miles an hour. As the mantle of evening covered us we lost sight of land and

nothing was to be seen but green waves and blue sky. In the cabin there were three of us from Ohio, one from New York, and one from Pennsylvania, who had all the food and care necessary for our comfort. In the steerage, there were 70 or 80 passengers, and amongst them several were unruly and irreverent. In the cabin we paid (being supplied with everything necessary for the voyage) 20 lbs. each. In the steerage they paid 14 lbs. for only their passage, water, and fire.

On October 3d I was visited with sea sickness although I had been severely troubled three times before, however, with proper nursing, I did not suffer as much as I expected from it. It is a kindness in the guise of unkindness—evil that good may come, for better health is enjoyed afterwards.

On October 7th, when far out on the blue deep, I heard one of the sailors shout from the masthead *"Ship in distress."* Soon after I saw a two-masted vessel with the waves sweeping over it, washing everything off its deck. We knew not its name—whence it came—whither it went—nor what happened to the sailors. They may possibly have been saved, but more likely they all sank into the watery grave.

October 14, I heard that a child had died in the Steerage, the mother's only child and she a widow. The body was wrapped in a piece of an old sail, a stone was laid to his feet, and one of the sailors brought him on deck, laid him on a board at the vessel's side, and as I read a portion of the burial chapter, lowered him into the great deep, to rest there until the morning when the sea shall give up its dead.

October 15, at night, we saw the light of the Cape Clear Lighthouse, in Ireland and on the morning of the 20th day we reached Liverpool, after a comfortable voyage, having met with no unpleasant accident during our sail of 3500 miles.

CHAPTER II.

A VIEW OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

It is well known to most Welsh people that many of their compatriots dwell in Ohio, which is one of the States of the Union, and is similar in character to the other western states. Strangers from all countries are continually settling there. The meaning of the word *Ohio* is not easily determined. It is the name of the pleasantest river and valley of the West as well as of the State. Some persons assert that the word signifies *bloody* and was applied to the river on account of the blood shed in the terrible battles of the Indians, while others claim that it was owing to the custom of the Indians to cry *"O-HI-O"* as they paddled their canoes upon the stream.

This State[2] lies between latitude 38° 30′ north and longitude 80° 40′ and 85° west of London. It is 220 miles long, 200 broad, and comprises 2.000.000 acres of land. It is divided into 75 counties and each county in parishes [townships]. The population has increased in the last fifty years in an almost incredible manner. In 1790 the inhabitants numbered 700 not including Indians, now, there are 1.500.000 white persons, 1500 Indians, and from 15.000 to 20.000 free Negroes. The settlers are from older States of the Union and from different countries of Europe. The government is free; the common language of the country is English although others are used. Strangers adopt the language of the English, their mode of living, of tilling the soil, and fall in with the customs of the Country generally. They enjoy both political and religious liberty, and their privileges are great and precious.

Fifty years ago savages and wild beasts were in possession of this land, and the echo of the warlike cries of the former, mingling with the evil noises of the beasts of prey, alone broke

[2] Topography of Ohio: Latitude, 38° 22′ and 41° 57′ north; Longitude, 80° 35′ and 84° 48′ west; 225 miles long and 200 broad; and comprises 25.576.960 acres.

upon Nature's silence. But not so now; the wild beasts are destroyed and the Indians civilized or are retreating further into the wilderness. The extensive and fertile land is the dwelling-place of 1.500.000 free, moral, and comfortable people. It is the judgment of many intelligent persons, familiar with this section, that, if the land suitable for tillage, was cleared and cultivated like European lands, its products would be six times more than sufficient for its present occupants; and the same might be said of all the western states. Only indolence and inebriation could cause poverty in such a fruitful country.

The land of the southern part of the State is generally rolling while the northern portion is level. The soil, somewhat damp, is rarely either too high to plough or too wet to be converted into meadows. Trees grow naturally, except upon the low level plains, and are of various species, as oak, French hazel, ash, lime, cherry, hickory or walnut, pine, poplars, etc. The poplars are straight and tall without any branches for forty or fifty feet from the ground. Brushwood is very scarce in some parts but so dense in others as to be difficult to penetrate when walking or riding. Some of the oak trees are 15 feet in circumference and 100 feet in heighth, and in size excell the trees in this country [Wales], but are not as durable for some purposes. Wood is the common fuel of the country, although there is an abundance of coal on the banks of the Ohio river.

Land is divided into three grades when taxed. The first grade includes land in the valleys and on the river banks, where the soil is the richest and best in quality. I have seen fields of this grade, that had been under cultivation for forty years without fertilizer or rest, with as good a prospect for crops this year as in the past. It is easy to recognize good soil by the trees growing upon it—not by their size or number—but by their species. By this method land in the valleys is judged to answer best for raising Indian corn as it yields from 80 to 100 bushels an acre.

The second grade of soil is more common than the first. It is dark, loose, and rather coarse; it produces wheat, barley, oats, clover, etc., and is also suited for Indian corn, yielding from 40 to 60 bushels to an acre.

The soil in the hilly sections is placed in the third grade. This grade is desirable on account of its growth of trees and

frequently, for coal, iron, and stone. It is suitable for hay land and pasture, and produces excellent wheat. And further it is better for well springs and is healthier than the low plains. If there is no water convenient it may be obtained by digging a well from 10 to 50 feet deep. Thus we find that each grade has its advantages and disadvantages, which shows that a combination of each grade is most desirable if it can be secured. It is hill and vale that makes a farm convenient and valuable, easy to cultivate and of lasting quality. I never saw lime applied to soil in Ohio, but manure is beneficial to old soil and to the second and third grades.

On the banks of the Muskingum river and the Ohio, as far south as Portsmouth, there is abundance of coal, iron, salt, and hewn stone in the bosom of the earth which is easily obtainable. Limestone is to be found here and there throughout the entire State. There is not much being done yet with these products. What with the wool and flax, the produce of the fields and the gardens, the soap, sugar, and candle making, the striving farmer and his family need not fear, under God's blessing, for an abundance of food and suitable clothing.

There are in Ohio various small rivers which afford facilities for mills, woolen and cotton factories, and other works, but few of them are navigable by steamboats although during floods numerous rafts and other boats travel up and down these streams. The Ohio river washes the banks of the State on the south for 450 miles, and is navigable by the largest boats; there is hardly an hour of the day that some of them are not travelling on it, and there is a surprising amount of transportation by the river. Lake Erie lies at the northern border of the State with many ports on its shore, and there are numerous canals and railroads, either finished or in course of construction. One of these canals, 334 miles in length, begins at Cleveland on the shore of Lake Erie, and runs through the middle of the State to Portsmouth on the banks of the Ohio; and another starts from Cincinnati and runs along the Miami to the north end of Lake Erie and the mouth of the Maumee River, 190 miles. This canal passes through a newly opened country, where the Welsh people are settling, namely: Putnam and Van Wert counties, and when completed, will be of no small convenience to the whole country.

The wild beasts have ceased to exist or retreated further west; there need be no fear of them nor of snakes. There are horses, cows, sheep, hogs, geese, ducks, and chickens as in this country. The surface is so level that it is easy to make canals and roads through it, and they increase as the inhabitants become more numerous. The conditions of the climate and weather are different from this country [Wales]; the heat is greater in Summer, and the cold in Winter; the Summer longer and the Winter shorter than here. The harvest is in June and July; the dry weather continues sometimes for two months without much rain. The Winter is dry and frosty with very little snow; few persons tie up their cattle, and they feed them outside.

In all countries mankind is exposed to accident, disease, and death, and are more likely to be in danger of them in a strange land owing to ignorance of the climate. Ohio is more healthy at present than a few years ago, yet it is not as healthy as mountainous old Wales. Strangers should avoid drinking very cold water in warm weather when over heated; they should accustom themselves to light weight clothing in summer and heavier in Winter; and be careful to wear suitable clothing morning and evening in hot weather; and they should not sit on the ground. The most common diseases are ague, bilious and intermittant fevers, pleurisy, rheumatism, and consumption.

In sickness neighbors are remarkably obliging and faithful, and doctors are easily secured. When death occurs, similar sympathy and kindness are shown. The deceased is buried the second day, and a crowd on foot, on horseback, and in vehicles, accompany him to the silent grave, in a simple and reverential manner. A religious service, suitable for the occasion, is performed. Very few mourning dresses are worn there.

The laws are remarkably good relating to the property of the deceased—justice for all according to the law of nature and reason. If a will has been made, it stands; if no will exists, the widow gets, during her lifetime, one-third part and the other two-thirds are divided equally between the children when the youngest becomes of age. Marriages are performed by preachers of the gospel or a Justice of peace, at the young woman's home, without distinction of time, either morning or evening. It is not customary for the parents to give their children much substance to begin life with; they give them a little to start with

and then they must struggle for themselves. This is a great blessing to the young people, and in accordance with the character of the commonwealth and the general principles of the Americans. It teaches them selfreliance, and not to depend upon others, and to use their possessions rightfully by learning their value.

From the nature of the government, the taxes are light. Little is needed for the expenses of the commonwealth. The greater portion of the taxes are levied for the making of canals and roads which are for the common benefit. The salary of our governor and the expense of the government last year, was only £35.000, which was collected from 1.500.000 inhabitants. All pay the tax according to their means; the farmer who has 300 acres of land, and a full stock, is assessed only £5, and a few days' work on the main road. There is also a small tax, proportionate to the property for the support of schools, and in this the rich help the poor to give their children education. If one has money at interest, one pound per cent must be paid in taxes, but from 6 to 12 pounds per cent is easily obtained on land, or on good security. One seldom hears of the poor-rate in Ohio, and as for the tithe it is not mentioned except in gratitude that there is no such oppressor amongst us. There are parishes [townships] in every county, and proper provision there for the poor, but such aid is seldom needed. Given health and industry all may obtain a sufficiency of all things necessary without asking for anything of the parish.

GOVERNMENT.

In Ohio state laws are made by 36 Senators and 75 Representatives who are chosen by the people. The legislature sits annually for 2 or 3 months at Columbus, and every member receives 15 shillings a day for his own expenses. It is not the extent of their possessions that raises men to this council [legislature], but their qualifications; nor is it one great man favoring another, but the free choice of every citizen, poor and rich alike. The Governor of Ohio is chosen in the same way every other year, and he receives £300 yearly. The whole expense of the government of Ohio, notwithstanding its size and population,

is not greater than the expense of some gentleman's estate in this country, which accounts for the taxes being so low. All are entitled and are given opportunity to secure their lawful rights, as there is a justice of the peace in every parish and a civil court held quarterly in every county, to try offenders and to adjust other cases. Trials are held before the judge and jury as in this country, and ample justice is administered.

Schools.

The liberality of the government has set open the door for all, without distinction, to obtain the necessary education to make them fit citizens of a free government, and to engage in every ordinary trade. It is upon the knowledge and morality of the populace that the pillars of the government stand. If ignorance and ungodliness reign, then tumult and disorder will come instead of prosperity and peace, therefore the whole country endeavors to give the young people an education, and while the effort for education and good morals continues, civil and religious liberty in the United States will remain firm and immovable.

There are in Ohio 1280 parishes [townships] containing 7500 schools already, which are under the auspices of the government. The money comes from the land, and the tax is evenly divided in every parish, according to the number of children. In our parish there are nine schoolhouses with 756 youths, between 4 and 20 years old, in attendance and instruction is given in each school the greater part of the year. A good, learned, and dilligent male teacher gets from 4 to 6 pounds a month; competent female teachers, from 3 to 4 pounds a month, without board. There are many academies in Ohio where men and women may receive a more extended education than in the common schools; several of these are controlled by various religious sects, and two Universities are under the authority of the government. In these schools there is room for all who have money sufficient for the expense, namely: 30 to 50 pounds per year; when students have been there four years they receive the degree of A. B., and if 7 years, they get the degree of A. M. I judge there are in these colleges at present from 800 to 1000 students, and the number continually increases.

Religion.

It is the boast of the United States that religion prospers without the help of civil institutions; that chapels are built and ministers sustained without a church rate or tithe, but by the free and voluntary contributions of the people. Certainly there are not enough preachers or chapels to answer the demands of the inhabitants, and there is much ungodliness lifting high its head, yet the progress of religion, the unity and brotherliness of the different denominations, give room to expect that before long the fair valleys of the West will be as the garden of the Lord. Many religious publications (in English) are issued weekly and monthly; the word of God; and other beneficial books are spreading all over the country. The most numerous of the religious sects in Ohio, are the Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Independents, Episcopalians, Dutch Reform, Lutheran, and the Papists, although there are other religious denominations, as Shakers, Quakers, Campbellites, Universalists, if they be worthy to be called religious denominations. Many churches are weak and find it difficult to maintain ministers, but if help be needed, the different denominations have societies for the support of faithful ministers in their churches, and in a few years, by the blessing of God, they will be able to support their own minister, unaided by the societies, and in their turn contribute to the necessities of weaker churches. The Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies, Bible Tracts, and Antislavery, are warmly supported, and thus are doing good.

CHAPTER III.

THE HISTORY OF PADDY'S RUN.

This is the oldest Welsh settlement in Ohio and is situated 20 miles from Cincinnati, in Butler County. It is said that this Irish name was given the settlement because an Irishman, whilst fighting the Indians, fell into a brook that runs through the valley, and was nearly drowned, and in consequence, the brook and valley were called *Paddy's Run.*

Ezekiel Hughes, Edward Bebb, John Roberts, and Ann Rowlands (the first Welshwoman who went into the Ohio country), of Llanbrynmair; William and Morgan Gwilym, of Llangiwc, Glamorgan, left Wales, August 4, 1795, for this place. They had many trials and difficulties during the first years here and were obliged to labor unceasingly in the wilderness, but it is probable that they and those who followed soon after, secured much better land than the Welsh families who emigrated later. This valley has excellent soil, and the hills are full of trees and stone. Nearly every farm contains land both flat and hilly. The soil is suitable for all kinds of corn, but especially for Indian corn. The farmers are chiefly employed in raising Indian corn and in fattening hogs; some of them from 40 to 150 hogs a year, according to the size and quality of their farms. There are many fields from 10 to 25 acres in extent which produce Indian corn for 30 to 40 years without manure or rest. The soil of the hills is better than that of the plains for wheat, oats, and potatoes. This locality is one of the healthiest in the state and has been so from its settlement.

There are only about 200 to 250 Welsh people in this place, and nearly all of them farmers who own their farms, containing from 80 to 400 acres, on which is an abundance of wood for kindling and fences. The land is dear and difficult to find for sale; and this is the reason why the Welsh do not become more numerous here. The farms are worth from 6 to 18 pounds an acre; are rented for one pound to thirty shillings a year. Men-

servants get from 25 to 36 pounds a year, and the maidservants from 15 to 20. The produce of the soil and of cattle is easily sold at good prices.

In 1804 a church was established here by the Independents, although there were only 5 of them—Welsh and English. In 1817 preaching in Welsh was first begun here by the late Rev. Rees Lloyd, and one of the small number who started the cause is Mrs. Bebb (a sister of the late Rev. J. Roberts of Llanbrynmair) who is still living in this place, and is a beautiful ornament to the cause. May 26, 1836 there was set apart to the full work of the ministry, the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, A. M. of the Miami university, who is a native of Bala, Merioneth, but reared in Ohio. He began his ministry in this settlement, there were 25 to 30 members only, and hearers were few, but now there are over 100 members, and great progress is shown in every part of the work.

RADNOR.

This is the name of a settlement in Delaware county, on the Scioto river, 32 miles from Columbus and 8 miles from the town of Delaware. The land is flat and low, the soil good, but somewhat damp. The settlement was begun here in 1804. I heard some of the old settlers describe their beginning here in the woods, with no mechanics, stores, mills, or chapels; their clothes and food were the fruit of the labor of their own hands. But ere long, after many efforts, the shapeless forest became a pleasant home for them and their children. There are more Welsh people here than in any other place in Ohio. The soil is suitable for raising all kinds of corn, and is excellent for hay and pasture. A farm may be bought, with a portion of it cleared, and having a house and barn upon it, for about 4 to 6 pounds per acre; wild land for one half or less. It would be better for strangers to buy a farm already cleared if not familiar with that process, so that they may derive a livelihood from it forthwith. Most of these Welsh people are from the counties of Montgomery and Brecknock.

There are plenty of schools within the reach of all the inhabitants, with every advantage for the education of children. Good prices are obtainable in the markets for all that is for sale. The different religious denominations have churches and chapels.

Recently there has been a great revival here amongst the Independents; their minister is the Rev. R. Powell.

The Welsh Baptists and Wesleyans have united with the English, although there are Welsh preachers among them, namely, the Rev. D. Cadwalader and Elias George. This is a good place for farmers to breed stock, raise corn, and make butter and cheese, as lands are easy to obtain and the markets are accessible.

NEWARK AND THE WELSH HILLS.

Newark is a very thriving town on the bank of the canal which leads from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Many Welsh dwell here and live very comfortably. To the north-west from here lies the Welsh Hills where some hundreds of the Welsh people dwell. This country is pretty open and healthy, with an abundance of running water in it.

The settlement was commenced by Theophilus Rees and others in 1803, and a religious cause was raised by the Baptists, which is prospering under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Hughes. In 1832, the Independents and the Calvinistic Methodists joined together to raise a religious cause, and to build a chapel—success follows their efforts—the Rev. W. Parry (a Calvinist) labours amongst them and in the surrounding districts where any Welsh people dwell. The people generally are farmers. The land is high priced, that is, from 5 to 10 pounds an acre, and hard to get. In thinking of the present circumstances of the Welsh people in Ohio, who have lived soberly, industriously, and strivingly, I am impressed with the improvement in their condition; they have great cause to give thanks for God's tenderness toward them. Many of those who started without anything, now own farms of good land, with prospects of a comfortable living.

COLUMBUS.

While only a few Welsh families are settled in Columbus, there are many of the young people of Wales here in service, and they continue to come as there is plenty of work for all and good wages; menservants receive 3 to 5 pounds a month, and the maidservants from 7 to 10 shillings a week; mechanics, according to their work and skill, 4s. 6d. to 6s. a day, and their

food. The Independents and Baptists have a cause here, but it is rather feeble, and the preaching is in Welsh.

CINCINNATI.

The same thing may be said of this city that is said of Columbus except that many more Welsh people live here. The only difficulty that strangers have to face in coming to a place like this is to find work and a home at the outstart, but having obtained a situation, and showing themselves worthy and faithful, they need not fear any more.

The great works in this city give all craftsmen an opportunity, with high wages, according to the work, namely from 6 to 8 shillings a day. They get board and lodging for 10 to 16s. a week. Steamboats are built here and spacious houses; 400 brick houses were built last year, and the city is making steady progress. There are places of worship here belonging to the Welsh people. Some of the young people, namely: mechanics, having saved a little money, buy lands with the same in a new country and go there to live; others remain and follow their occupations in the city. A number of Welsh families live in Newport and Covington, Kentucky, on the other side of the Ohio, where there are iron works, in which they find employment.

OWL CREEK.

This is the name also of a river in Knox County, and the settlement is 36 miles from Columbus, where several Welsh families live. The farmers here are doing well; the land though somewhat low, brings forth much corn and hay, and there is a good market for the produce of the soil. The Baptists have a cause here, with 110 members, and a commodious chapel; their minister is the Rev. John Thomas, who preaches in Welsh and English. The price of land has gone up lately and there is but little woodland to be had.

PALMYRA.

A parish in Portage county, 40 miles from Lake Erie and 22 from the Ohio canal. The Welsh did not begin here when it was a wilderness, but they bought their land at second hand.

At that time they only gave from 1 to 3 pounds an acre for it; but now it is worth from 3 to 8 pounds.

The first Welshman who came here was John Davies, in 1829. The quality of the soil is not as good as that of many other settlements, but its proximity to the canal and Lake Erie make it very convenient. The different Welsh religious denominations have houses of worship and churches here, and their cause is progressing.

GALLIA AND JACKSON.

In these counties many Welsh people have settled recently, locating 20 to 30 miles from the Ohio river; the soil is clay and remarkably broken and is the poorest land and soil that the Welsh have chosen in Ohio. Hundreds have come here from Cardiganshire within the last years, but it would have been much better for them to have gone 1000 miles further toward the Mississippi to find land worth cultivating. There is plenty of coal and stone in the hills; but a poverty of corn and pasture. Although the land is not flat and rich, it is a very healthy place, and the inhabitants make a comfortable living.

PUTNAM AND VAN WERT.

Seven years ago the Indians owned and inhabited these counties in the northwest corner of the State. They sold the land to the government, and after surveying it, the government offered the land to whoever wished to buy at 6 shillings and 9 pence per acre. Now it has begun to be opened up and it is easy to obtain a farm with house and from 10 to 30 acres of cleared land for from 2 to 4 pounds an acre. Farms contain generally from 80 to 320 or 640 acres, and some Welsh farmers have bought 800 to 1600 acres. The Maumee river runs through this section to the north end of Lake Erie, and a canal is being built through from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. The land is wooded and the soil coarse, and the plains somewhat wet.

In 1834 several Welsh families left the Paddy's Run settlement to begin in this locality, and after much toil and many hardships, they now have open farms and a sufficiency of everything for their comfort at their command. At present there are from 40 to 50 Welsh families here and many more are continually

coming. Land is growing higher in price and there is not much government land to be had, but there is good soil to be purchased at second hand either cleared or partly so, for 15 shillings to 2 pounds an acre. Here are good opportunities for buying land to hold until the price increases, or to live upon. There is no tax on government land for five years after making entry, and there is no expense in allowing it to stand, and it will surely double in value during the five years. As the land is low in price and the canals convenient there will probably be more Welshmen here soon than in any other part of Ohio. Some government land remains unsold but not of the best grade. It is easy to obtain farms which have been slightly improved and if strangers can do so, it is the best to buy. There are many religious people here but as the country is so new, neither churches or houses of worship have been built. The Independents have a preacher here and they are preparing to establish a cause.

UTICA.

In this city, containing 11000 inhabitants, large numbers of Welshmen live, and they appear comfortable and prosperous; commendable citizens; and industrious and useful in their occupations. Those in the city are merchants, mechanics, and in service, while in the country around, they are farmers and dairymen. This city is on a low bank of the Mohawk River, in a valley that has good soil, but the farming section is further from the river and is uneven and not very fertile; it is better for meadows and pastures than for corn. The Welsh began to settle here in 1800. It was the Welsh Independents who opened the first house of worship in this city in the year 1802, when they numbered only thirteen; now they own a beautiful, spacious brick chapel, with a membership of 250, who are under the ministry of the Rev. J. Griffiths. The Baptists have a cause here commenced in 1803, which has a large and increasing congregation. The Calvinistic Methodists have a brick chapel, with many adherents, and the cause is faithfully supported by them. The above mentioned denominations have schools and Welsh preaching every Sunday. It was a pleasure to me to see my fellow-countrymen in a distant land, enjoying such religious and temporal privileges.

The summer season is very pleasant here but the winter is cold and long, with snow upon the ground for four months. Land is dear and hard to secure; there is a better opening for mechanics and servants than for farmers. The demand is great for both mechanics and servants; the wages of the mechanic is 4s. 6d. per day and their food; servants from 6s. to 10s. a week. Clothes are much dearer here than in Wales.

DEERFIELD.

This is the name of a village a little north of Utica, where many Welsh people live, and most of them own land, make cheese, butter, etc., and live very comfortably. The land is broken [uneven], the soil middling good, and is largely populated. There is little woodland except that which belongs to the cleared farms. The different religious denominations have chapels, and preaching in English. The Rev. J. Griffiths, Utica, is the Independent minister here, and the members number 50 or 60; their chapel is of wood.

FFLOYD.

A town 12 miles from Utica, where many Welsh people live. They are mostly farmers, industrious and striving in the things that pertain to this life and to that which is to be. There are two Welsh chapels here, one belongs to the Calvinistic Methodists, and the other to the Independents; the latter's chapel is called Bethesda; the members are from 40 to 50, and are under the ministry of the Rev. Hugh Lewis.

STEUBEN.

This is the name of a town 20 miles north of Utica, whose inhabitants generally are descendants of Gomer. While at an Association here, I looked at the large and cheerful assembled crowd, with their ruddy, healthy complexions, and then at the green hills around, and I almost thought I had reached the land of Gwalia [Wales].

As a rule the farmers live on their own land. They do not raise much corn for their lands are usually meadows and pastures. The cheese and butter of these districts have a great

reputation far and near. They keep the butter in tubs holding 100 to 120 pounds each, and sell it in the Fall at Utica, for from 9d. to a shilling a pound; from there it is sent on the canal to New York. The farmers keep from 10 to 40 milch cows, according to the size of their farms. The dogs churn the cream with a machine which may be seen in every house, and saves the women much labor. It costs but little, about two or three pounds. The families that have been years in this country, have prospered greatly in the world, both they and their children own land and live in the enjoyment of every blessing necessary to make life pleasant. Another town, called Remsen, to the east from here, is peopled by Welshmen and is similar to Steuben as to the land and opportunities.

The most uncomfortable things in this locality are the cold weather and the great snows in winter, which lasts from four to five months. This section is healthier than the Welsh settlements in Ohio; the soil is not as fertile, nor are the seasons of the year as comfortable. In Ohio few persons tie up [house] their cattle in winter, but here they are cared for as in Wales. There is plenty of work to be had here in summer but not so much in winter. Men-servants get from twenty to thirty pounds a year, and women from ten to fifteen pounds. Land is very difficult to secure here. The farms which have been cleared and have good buildings on them, are from 8 to 12 pounds an acre. Good buildings are to be seen on every farm and good locations for mills, etc., and the markets are very convenient.

Religion and temperance thrive in these districts. The Independents have two commodious chapels; in one there are 220 members, and in the other 50, under the ministry of the Rev. R. Everett.

In Remsen they have two chapels, one has 150 members under the ministry of the Rev. Morris Roberts. Last year the Independents had a great and powerful revival and the work continues to prosper. They have schoolhouses and other places in which to preach besides the chapels. The Sunday School and the religious societies, Home and Foreign, receive their help. The Baptist church flourishes in this region; they have four places of worship:—Bethesda, where there are 110 members; the Bridge Chapel, 46 members—both under the ministry of the Rev. Jesse Jones; Bethel in Remsen, 50 members under the ministry of the

Rev. David Michael; South Trenton Chapel, under the charge of the Rev. J. Richards. I failed to find out about the preachers and members of the Calvinistic Methodists; they have five places of worship in the different Welsh localities. The Wesleyans have one chapel and nearly 100 members; the Rev. J. Jones ministers to them. There is every religious opportunity, and good schools for children in these settlements. Although the soil is not as level and rich as that in Ohio, the thousands of Welsh inhabitants who have made their homes in this locality have the appearance of living in comfort.

NEW YORK CITY.

Very many Welsh people live here; but not as many families as there are young people. Many have been obliged to remain for lack of money to go farther, but when they become able they move toward the west. The generality of those who are here, are artizans and tradesmen, and those who are active, striving, and sober, look fine, have plenty of work, and good wages. It is somewhat difficult for strangers to obtain work at first, but once started and proved to be acceptable, there need be no fear for the future.

The Independents have a commodious chapel here, and a large congregation under the ministry of the Rev. J. S. Jones. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists also have Welsh places of worship here. As a rule it is better, if possible, for strangers to go to the country than to stay in the seaside cities, especially those who have families.

PITTSBURG.

This city is frequently spoken of as the "Birmingham" of this country, as the principal works here are coal, iron, and glass. Several thousand Welshmen, from south Wales, are settled in and around this city. They seem to be doing well, although drunkenness destroys many here as in Britain. The Independents have a large congregation and a flourishing cause, under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Edwards. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have Welsh churches also.

EBENSBURG.

The heights of the Allegheny mountains form the dwelling place of many Welsh. This settlement was started in 1796, and as the soil is rather poor and the country mountainous, there is little progress shown. It is very like Wales but more largely wooded, is healthy and pleasant in summer. They do not raise many crops but they keep cows and make butter and cheese. The Independents have a Welsh cause here, and places of worship in the town and country, under the ministry of the Rev. W. Williams. The Rev. George Roberts labored faithfully here for many years, until old age somewhat unfitted him for the work, and he is now ending his useful life respected by the world and the church. We hope the sun of his life may go down painlessly to shine forever in the regions of immortality.

The Baptists have a church and a minister here, though some of them have become followers of Alexander Campbell.

POTTSVILLE.

Pottsville is in the eastern part of the state of Pennsylvania. There are here, and in Minersville and in Corbendale, many coal and iron works. There are no farmers in this town, only workmen, and most of them hail from South Wales. The Welsh have three places of worship, with hard working ministers. The Rev. Evan B. Evans labors acceptably and successfully among the Independents.

It is not easy to ascertain the strength of the various religious denominations [of the Welsh settlements?] in the United States, but, as nearly as we can make out, they are somewhat as follows:

Independents	16	Churches	15	Ministers
Baptists	13	"	9	"
Calv. Methodists	12	"	10	"
Wesleyans	3	"	3	"
Church of England ...	2	"	1	"

CHAPTER IV.

It is a serious and solemn thing to leave the land of our birth, our home, and our friends—to travel thousands of miles over sea and land, and to be aliens in a distant and strange country. It is very unwise for any one to thoughtlessly or ignorantly face an unaccustomed and long journey; it is necessary to seek direction of the Lord, and seriously consider the subject before starting.

Many of the inhabitants of Wales have gone to America greatly to their own and their descendants' benefit; have exchanged poverty for an abundance of all the blessings that makes life pleasant, but not without many difficulties and many untiring struggles. Others by changing countries have made their conditions worse and all their pleasant anticipations proved disappointing and heart-breaking to them.

America is so extensive and has such a variety of soil and advantages, and the Welsh settlements are so unlike one another, that a true description of one part or settlement, will not answer for all. As there is a great difference between the valleys on the banks of the Severn and the mountainous country of Merioneth, even so, in the United States, and the Welsh settlements east and west.

Men and families who live comfortably, with the prospect of a similar condition for their children after them, need not move away from their native land, for they can expect nothing better in any other land. A life of ease and wealth, with idleness and drinking, need not be expected to be secured by going to America. Be it remembered that there is there no secure shelter for those who flee from the grip of the civil law, and they may rest assured that their sins will find them out. Then do not flee from sorrow, struggle, and labor here, in order to secure better opportunities to labor than are common in this country, unless you have courage and determination to make use of the same. I should advise those unaccustomed to work, and who have not much inclination to do it, not to cross the great deep. Application and dilligence are the characteristics of all who succeed in America, and they alone have

a right to expect comfort and prosperity in their affairs. Although the wages are high there, it is not a good place to live by the labor of other people when you do nothing yourself. Every Freeholder there, if well, and is a farmer, tills the soil, cares for and cultivates his own farm. The children are taught to labor and so by the efforts of parents and children, the land increases in value. "The desire of the slothful killeth him; for his hands refuse to labor: but the hand of the dilligent maketh rich." Some persons go to America, expecting that everything will come to them, expecting naught but continuous prosperity and enjoyment, but unquestionably they will be greatly disappointed in this. It behooves no one to go there who "err through wine, and are out of the way [disabled?] through strong drink"; for they may as well have shame, contempt, and the life and grave of a drunkard here as there, and any one who thinks of spending his time in idleness and drinking need not expect either comfort or success in the land where intoxicating drinks are so cheap and plentiful. I desire everyone who would set his face toward America, to be in principle and practice a total abstainer from all kinds of intoxicating drinks, as they are of no benefit to the country and a great evil to other men. People who have reached a great age and are feeble, I counsel, with a view to their personal comfort, to remain in the land of their birth, but if they desire to benefit their children at the sacrifice of their own comfort by changing their country, then they had better go with their family to America, for it would be a great blessing to their posterity. But now, who is likely to improve his circumstances by changing countries? I cannot say positively and infallibly, as that, under God's blessing, depends upon themselves, but I can say this, that to go into a goodly land *will not alone* make one rich or comfortable. Emigrants must expect to face some hardships and endure many privations at first, and must labor dilligently, otherwise they will be in the same condition in which they were before starting. Parents who are bringing up families and have some property, but are almost unable to pay their way in spite of every effort, should go to America, where they would, doubtless, ere long see a great change for the better in their circumstances, and there secure a better place in which, after their labor and effort, to enjoy their reward. Many difficulties overtake strangers in a distant land—unfamiliarity with the work

and speech of the place; sometimes sickness and disappointment, but for all this, having endured and striven untiringly, there will be for the family a better recompense, and in a year's time, they may rejoice that God's smile is upon them, and that they are far out of the reach of the *House of Industry,* and that they have a comfortable home with the prospect of a similar heritage for their children, long after they themselves have passed to another world.

Young people, sober, industrious, and faithful; maidservants and menservants; together with ordinary mechanics, active and skillful, are the fit persons to go to America. The cost of clothing is much greater there than here, yet, if they are thrifty, they can save much out of their earnings. Far away in the West, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the new states of Iowa and Wisconsin, is found the best land for the least money.

A great many persons delay changing their home and country until their property is almost exhausted and they have sarccely enough for the journey. These are obliged to remain in the old settled states or begin in the newer states under many disadvantages. It is pretty hard for a family to begin with small means in a strange land, but I can say that many who have set their feet upon American soil without anything, are now in easy circumstances, having made by their industry a comfortable position. Still all are not so situated.

Thousands of the old Welsh people have found the United States a goodly land, and their children will have reason to be constantly grateful for their fathers' bravery in facing the rough waves and the dangers of settling in a foreign country, in order to hand down to them a comfortable heritage and the enjoyment of the human right to judge for themselves in civil and religious matters. Those who have been in America and return to their native country, rarely chose to remain, but are drawn back to live and die under the shadow of the branches of the *Tree of Liberty.*

Many opportunities are afforded young people, who are willing to work, to acquire property. If they have money, good interest may be obtained, or uncultivated land may be purchased in the new States, and held for awhile until it becomes more valuable. The tendency of the Welsh is to stay in the old settlements or to select high and broken land, but having left their

old homes and the religious advantages that were theirs, it is much better for them to endeavor to secure a place where the soil is fertile, and where the land will increase in value. Religious privileges will soon follow them. If they keep with the ark personally and as families, the means of grace will soon be within their reach. In the old settlements there is not much government land unsold and the price of that is 6s. 6d. an acre; but there is plenty further west which is very advantageous to purchase with the intention of having farms later on, or of selling them again after the value has increased.

When on the sea, I heard an old Saxon (Englishman), who being disappointed in America, was returning to England, state his objections to the former country as follows:—1. That there was too much equality there between the servant and his master, the two working together, eating together, and associating together—even the daughter of an *Independent Freeholder* leaving the dinner table to make room for a manservant: "Was there ever such a thing? I could not stand it!" 2. A *Gentleman Farmer* can not live in America, every one works there, if not there is no success. My way is to watch and drive my servants and not exert myself, but that will not do there and I can not stoop to do otherwise. 3. Persons who wish to enjoy life indolently, drinking, hunting, and horse racing, with a merry company, do not receive the respect due them although they have plenty of money, nor are there opportunities for such a merry life. 4. Their beer and spirits are not as good!! It must be admitted that there was much truth in his objections, yet I wish there were more of just such objections. As I listened to this man I feared that he was on the road to end his days within the walls of the *House of Industry* rather than as a *Gentleman Farmer.* He is a good specimen of those who are unfit to go to America, for such will either be unhappy there or return home disappointed. Those who expect to taste the bitter as well as the sweet wine are the persons qualified to undertake life in that country and they will not be disappointed in the result. In going to America there are many difficulties to overcome—leaving one's native land, travelling over the sea, learning a new language, new customs,—in a word, to go to America, is a revolution in a man's life.

Few things pay for the expense and trouble of carrying them over the sea to America, as they are as low-priced and as easily

obtained there as here. Made cloth and linen garmens; beds (ready for the journey) and a few other small things, are worth carrying so far. It would be well to place a cover of rough linen over the beds to preserve them during the journey. Necessary utensils for the journey, and instructions as to what may be necessary, can be had in Liverpool. Travellers have frequent hindrance and inconvenience by a quantity of luggage so the less the better. All kinds of clothing, earthenware, knives and forks, are much dearer there than here. Nothing can be taken there, except what the family needs, without paying a duty thereon. Usually, I find that money is better than much luggage, after reaching American soil. If you have English gold (Sovereigns) your money need not be changed, as they are used throughout the United States. After arriving in Liverpool, it is wise for families to take a room where they can live, feeding themselves until the ship is ready to start. Liverpool is the most desirable place to embark as there are ships leaving weekly and sometimes daily, which gives an opportunity for choice.

In large towns travellers will meet all kinds of men, some may appear in the guise of friends, who seem ready to aid them by engaging a vessel and preparing food for them, but great care must be taken not to believe all that is said. It is best to look out and speak for oneself when taking a ship. The help of a trustworthy man, familiar with ships and the preparation needed for such a journey, would be very desirable and beneficial, but all should be careul lest they be misled or deceived. The best sign that a ship is about to sail immediately is that it is loaded, and not fair words about starting. Look at the cargo. That is the surest way to learn if she is about to spread her sails. Some persons, after engaging passage in a ship, have been compelled to remain in Liverpool for a long time before starting owing to the ship's failure to leave at the time agreed upon, so it is wiser for passengers to require a written agreement, bearing a promise of a certain amount per day paid them for each day they are forced to wait for the ship beyond a stated time. The fare for passage in the Steerage is from 4 to 5 pounds; in the Cabin, 25 lbs. You can go with a good, fast Merchantman for from 3 to 4 pounds in the Steerage; in the Cabin, for 15 to 20 pounds. The American ships greatly excel the British ones going there, and they are to be had constantly in Liverpool. Packets always leave

the port on the appointed day, weather permitting, but the others are less reliable. After engaging a ship it is well to have everything on board in good time; to place the luggage and food securely before starting so that nothing may be loose to be thrown about hither and thither when on the sea. The Welsh should prepare bread, oatmeal, butter, cheese, and meat before leaving home; this is the most wholesome food and best for the journey. Tea, coffee, sugar, treacle, salt, etc., may be had in Liverpool. These are the necessary articles, although all may take what they wish. Food must be provided for 6 or 8 weeks, and it is better to supply too much than not enough, besides any remainder will be useful after reaching New York. After arriving in that city it is much safer for strangers to follow their usual mode of living for a time so that they may continue healthy. There is no need of liquor on the voyage. If required as medicine it can be had of the Captain. In order to be well on the sea live temperately—a little Epsom salts or Rhubarb will be beneficial sometimes. Low-spiritedness, lethargy, and indolence cause one-half the sea-sickness, and the best doctor for preventing it, is to go on deck, walk about, and converse cheerfully with one another. This will also cure it.

At sea everyone should endeavor to bear with one another, be affectionately disposed to help, so that the journey may be pleasant, and all part in peace. And if you remain in port, having reached land, you had better try to obtain work at once; be careful of your health; your character; and your success, and avoid idling, drinking and unruly company. These are what have injured hundreds of men after reaching America. There are good places for men-servants, maid-servants, and artisans, in the large cities; a better place for families is in the country or in villages.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAVEL WEST FROM NEW YORK.

Listen not to directions from strangers here any more than in Liverpool; many persons will be ready to give advice, but it will be far wiser for you to be watchful and use your own judgment. There are Offices in New York where information may be had in regard to journeying west, upon which you may

rely. If you wish to go to Utica or the northern part of Ohio, inquire from where the steamboats start for Albany; from there and other more western points, directions can easily be secured. Since American money is current here, I will state in dollars—each dollar equivalent to 4s. 6d.—the expense of various journeys:

From New York to Albany, 160 miles (steamboat) . .	2	dollars.
From Albany to Utica, 110 miles (canal)	1½	do.
From Utica to Buffalo, 154 miles (canal)	3¾	do.
From Buffalo to Cleveland, 193 miles (steamboat) . .	2½	do.
From Cleveland to Newark, 171 miles (canal)	2	do.
From Newark to Columbus, 40 miles (canal)	¾	do.
From Columbus to Ohio River,[4] 82 miles (canal) . . .	1¼	do.
From Ohio River[5] to Cincinnati, 100 miles (steamboat)	1	do.

The entire journey, 1100 miles;
The entire cost, 14¾ dollars.

Be it known to all that they can not have their food and passage at the above prices, but only their beds and passage. If cabin passage is taken the cost will be 42 to 50 dollars. Given the usual facility the above journey is made in from 15 to 18 days. To reach Putnam and Van wert counties, in Ohio, go from Cleveland to Perrysburg on the Maumee river, and thence to Kalida or Lima, in wagons.

Another route to Cincinnati is through Pennsylvania:

From New York to Philadelphia, 100 miles (steamboat)	1½	dollars.
From Philadelphia to Columbia, 81 miles (Railroad)	1½	do.
From Columbia to Pittsburg, 313 miles (canal)	4½	do.
From Pittsburg to Cincinnati, 500 miles (steamboat)	3	do.

The entire journey, 994 miles; entire cost, 10½ dollars.
The cabin passage from 40 to 50 dollars.

The journey is accomplished in ten or twelve days. It will be necessary to pay for luggage by the hundred weight if over forty pounds.

Those who wish to go to Palmyra should leave the canal at Akron, 39 miles from Cleveland; if to Radnor, leave the canal at Columbus; if to Ebensburg, leave the canal at Johnston, 285

[4]—[5] At Portsmouth, the terminus of the Ohio Canal.

miles from Philadelphia; if to Gallia or Jackson, leave the Ohio river at Gallipolis, 270 miles from Pittsburg. You can go on this route to Cincinnati from Gallipolis by the Ohio river, and thence north by canal to Piqua, 90 miles; and from thence, 40 or 50 miles to Putnam and Van Wert Counties, in a wagon. If you are going to Indiana or Illinois it is best to go down the Ohio river; if to Wisconsin or Iowa down the Ohio to Indiana and thence onward.

Let all travellers be very careful not to drink cold water when perspiring, nor remain out in the night air. Eat wholesome food with regularity so as to avoid sickness. After arriving at your journey's end listen to the advice of friends who have long been there, as it may be very helpful in your first venture. If you have money buy land that has been cleared, if not, purchase from 20 to 40 acres of forest land and dry the trees by cutting the bark and allowing them to so stand for three years, when it would be easier to clear them off. During those years it might be well to rent land and raise stock on it. Strangers should never attempt to open up forest land immediately as it requires much more work before the trees are properly dried or withered.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

This is the name given to that portion of the United States that is watered by the Mississippi river and its various tributaries. It lies between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; extends 1400 miles from north to south, and 1500 miles from east to west; comprising 833.000.000 acres of land. This extensive valley consists of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin, together, with a large tract in the possession of the Indians.

In the year 1790 there were only 100.000 white people in this valley but at present they number over 7.000.000. It is supposed that no other part of the world contains such an extent of good and fertile land as this. Every part of the valley is watered by large and navigable rivers. No mountains are seen, and the land, though here and there hilly, is generally level and well adapted for canals and roads. It is divided into parts, the Lower and Upper valley; the former is in the southland below the point

where the Ohio river flows into the Mississippi, and includes seven States: Kentucky, Tennesee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, in which the principal products are cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice. Slavery flourishes here. The land is flat and exceedingly rich and fertile. Its rivers are the Mississippi, Missouri, Red, Cumberland, Arkansas, Yazoo, Jabine, Alabama, Ossage, etc. The Mississippi river is considered one of the principal rivers of the world; it carries all the waters that flow through this enormous valley to the sea. Rising in Upper Red Cedar Lake it empties into the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about three thousand miles. Its width opposite the Missouri river is from 2000 to 2500 yards. In New Orleans and below, it is about 120 feet deep. It is greatly flooded two or three times a year, usually in January and the first week of July when the width of the river at New Orleans is from 80 to 100 miles.

The Upper Valley comprises six states, namely: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin. There are no slaves here—all are free—and a great blessing it is to the commonwealth generally, for the free States are much more progressive in every way than the slave States. The soil is good and bears fine crops of Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, &c. Its rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Rock, Kaskaskia, Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, &c. The climate here is more temperate and healthy than in the lower valley. Coal, lead, salt and iron abound in many places. In Illinois and Missouri there are extensive lead works; and iron, coal, and salt predominate in Ohio.

In such an enormous valley as this, the climate varies—hot and cold—wet and dry—healthy and unhealthy. In the Lower Valley the summers are hot and the winters moderate with little ice or snow, almost continual Spring and Summer weather. In Ohio, Indiana, etc. it is more temperate in summer but colder in winter; the seasons number four as in this country, but the summer is warmer and of longer duration while the winter is shorter. The extremely hot weather lasts only a few days, and the same may be said of the coldest weather. In the Cincinnati section, I have seen many winters with scarcely enough snow to cover the ground. The Ohio river freezes every year; the Mississippi never. Cattle are seldom seen under cover and are usually fed outside all the year.

There is a marked difference between the inhabitants of these two valleys. In the lower valley slave trade is carried on, and the slaves do all the labor. The property owners are indolent, proud, lovers of vanities, not very moral, and are frequently without the fear of God. While the characteristics of the inhabitants of the upper valley are generally the opposite.

ENGLYN. *

Teithiaf—hwyliaf fôr heli—ar antur—
Mi w'rantaf rhag siomi;
Caf yno waith maith i mi,
Ac ARIAN sy'n rhagori.—
MERVINIAN.

I will travel—I will sail over
the salt sea—on an adventure
I 'll warrant against disappointment,
I shall there find ample work
And excellent Money.

* A free translation of the Englyn, one of the twenty-four authorized poetical metres in the Welsh language.

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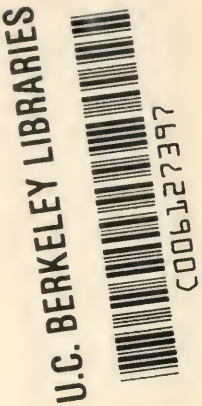
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